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or *Mit dem Kiefer des Braunen schlug ich sie braun und blau.* This is better than the rendering suggested by Fürst[3]: *Mit der Kinnlade des Packträgers, ein Pack, zwei Pack.* The jawbone, which Samson used, was, of course, the lower jaw (*mandible*). He grasped it at the small end (where the lower incisors are) and hit the Philistines with the butt-end, the region of the *angulus mandibulae*, where the masseter muscle is attached.

Johns Hopkins University Paul Haupt

The Grain-mowing Month

In my note on the cuneiform names of the months (JBL 32, 274) I pointed out that according to Pinches the Sumerian name of the Adar did not mean *grain-harvest month,* but *grain-mowing month.* In the present year (1914) the Adar began on Feb. 27. Col. Holdick says in his article on the geography of Afghanistan, in the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. i, p. 313[a]: It is common to cut down the green wheat and barley before the ear forms, for fodder, and the repetition of this, with barley at least, is said not to injure the crop .... Barley is sown in November; in March and April it is twice cut for fodder; in June the grain is reaped. Delitzsch stated in his *Assyr. Wörterbuch* (1886) p. 190, n. 2 that according to Rassam the time of the grain-harvest in Babylonia was May-June, *i. e.* the month of Sivan. In the present year the Sivan began on May 26. Assyr. *simânu* (from وسم) *time, season* denotes especially the time of reaping grain, the season of gathering the ripened crops. Our *season* (a doublet of *sation*) on the other hand, means originally *sowing-time.* Similarly *tide* (German *Gezeiten*, Low German *Tiden*) is used especially for *flood-tide* and *ebb-tide.*

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Heb. *argamân* and *tekéleth.*

Heb. *argamân*, red purple, and *tekéleth*, blue purple, are generally supposed to be Assyrian loanwords, but no satisfactory etymologies have ever been suggested. I believe that Assyr.